

STATE OF MONTANA

BULLETIN

OF THE

Department of Public Health

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MONTANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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HELENA, MONTANA.

Published Monthly at Helena, by the State Board of Health.

"The science of disease prevention, if properly applied, can add fifteen years to the present average length of human life."-Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale.

This Bulletin will be mailed monthly to any person in Montana upon request mailed to the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Helena.



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TUBERCULOSIS.

At the 1913 session of the Legislature, Tuberculosis was put in the list of "communicable diseases," which are required to be reported. This law went into effect February 13th, 1913. During the remainder of the year 1913, there were one hundred twenty-four (124) cases of Tuberculosis reported. During the first nine months of the year 1914, there were one hundred seventy-one (171) cases reported. We feel certain that this number does not represent all of the cases of Tuberculosis in this State.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis in 1912, were nine hundred seventy-two (972), and in 1913, there were three hundred eighty-five (385) deaths. We feel certain that we are not getting full reports of all Tuberculosis cases.

Unless this Department can make use of reports of Tuberculosis other than merely compiling statistics, we feel that the doctors have but little encouragement to report their cases.

We hope to be able in the future to effect an organization whereby all cases of Tuberculosis, which are reported to this office, will be supplied with literature instructing them how to live in order that a cure may be effected, and what precautions are necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. In order that this may be done, the State should appropriate money to carry on an educational campaign against this disease.

The State Tuberculosis Sanitorium has done excellent work considering the class of patients that they have been treating at that institution. Too many of the cases sent there have been past all hope of cure. A large per cent of those sent in the incipient stage of the disease have improved or completely recovered, but their cure has been retarded by the depressing effects of having to associate with the incurables.

We believe that provision should be made for the enlargement of this institution in such a way that the incurables be entirely separated from the incipient cases.

WHAT IS HEART FAILURE?

We really wish our esteemed contemporaries, the doctors, would explain to us exactly what they mean when they say that So-and-So has died of heart failure, says the Washington Post. Of course, we know in a general way that a citizen

dies when his heart comes to a determined stop, and no doubt that consummation might be loosely described as heart failure on the ground that it is the reverse of heart activity. But the term is now employed as though it described some specific complaint, like consumption, or Bright's disease, or diphtheria; and we are building up within ourselves a yearning curiosity to know just what it means.

Mr. Thompson, we will say, is a large man of liberal ways of life, with a florid complexion, a jocund nose, and a coming appetite for rum and water. He eats with catholic taste and Brobdignagian energy. He drinks as does the panting hart which finds an unexpected fountain in the desert. Some fine day Thompson dies with his boots on, so to speak; that is to say, he reaches for his glass of hot whiskey toddy, misses it, and passes. Several eminent physicians gaze upon the cadaver, wag their heads mournfully, and say: "Heart failure." Within a week old Joskins round the corner takes a tumble. Joskins is cadaverous and long, built like a tuning-fork, and equipped inside of him like the crane of song and story. He eats little, drinks less, and mirrows his generation in a bilious eve. Somebody leaves the door ajar and Joskins blows out through the chink into another world. Doctors come and ponder over him and say "Heart failure" once again.

We do not understand it. We wish we did. What is heart failure anyhow? Is it a new disease, or is the term merely a scientific subterfuge?

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Smallpox—Fergus, 1; Jefferson, 3; Lewis and Clark (Excl. of Helena), 8; Helena, 2; Meagher, 1; Missoula Co. (Excl. of Missoula City), 2; Sheridan, 1; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte), 2; Butte, 7; Sweet Grass, 4; Total, 31; Total last month, 17.

Diphtheria—Blaine, 1; Great Falls, 6; Custer, 21; Dawson, 1; Gallatin (Excl. of Bozeman), 2; Hill, 2; Richland, 1; Sheridan, 2; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte), 1; Butte, 2; Total, 39. Total last month, 9.

Scarlet Fever—Cascade (Excl. of Great Falls), 3; Great Falls, 5; Choteau, 6; Custer, 1; Gallatin (Excl. of Bozeman). 1;

Hill, 13; Helena, 2; Lincoln, 1; Mineral, 1; Richland, 4; Sheridan, 5; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte), 1; Stillwater, 7; Yellowstone (Excl. of Billings), 1; Billings, 3. Total 52. Total last month, 40.

Typhoid Fever—Beaverhead, 1; Blaine, 8; Cascade (Excl. of Great Falls), 10; Great Falls, 5; Dawson, 3; Fallon, 2; Fergus, 1; Kalispell, 1; Gallatin (Excl. of Bozeman), 7; Bozeman. 1; Hill, 4; Helena, 1; Lincoln, 1; Richland, 3; Sanders, 1; Sheridan, 2; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte), 3; Butte, 9; Stillwater, 1; Sweet Grass, 3; Teton, 1; Valley, 5; Yellowstone (Excl. of Billings), 4; Billings, 9; Wibaux, 3. Total, 89. Total last month, 84.

Measles—Great Falls, 1; Hill, 3; Helena, 2; Butte, 1; Billings, 1. Total, 8. Total last month, 5.

Tuberculosis—Cascade (Excl. of Gt. Falls), 1; Dawson, 2; Sanatorium, 9; Fergus, 1; Livingston, 1; Butte, 12; Total, 26. Total last month, 28.

Anterior Poliomyelitis—Fergus, 1. Total, 1. Total last month, 0.

DEATHS (EXCL. OF STILLBIRTHS) REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Beaverhead	Acute Intestinal Diseases Malignant Tumors Organic Heart Disease Nepuritis Pineumonia Whooping Cough Whooping Cough Meningitis Typhoid Fever Measles Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Tuherculosis Small Pox Stotted Fever	Suicide Violence	Totals All Other Causes Alcholism
LUCAIS	Broadwater		3 9 9 20 3 9 20

BIRTHS (EXCL. OF STILLBIRTHS*) REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914, AND COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD IN THE STATE.

Beaverhead 9 8 17 11 6 Broadwater 2 4 6 3 3 3 3 4 6 18 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		Males	Females	Totals	Deaths	Excess of Births	Excess of Deaths
101818 1018	broadwater arbon arbon arbon arbon arbon arbon breat Falls choteau custer awson beer Lodge Excl. of maconda ergus lathead Excl. of calispell allatin Excl. of sozeman tranite efferson awis and Clark Excl. of lelena incoln fadison feegher fissoula Excl. of fissoula Excl. of missoula City fusselshell ark Excl. of sivingston bowell avalili tosebud anders silver Bow Excl. of sutte weet Grass etch etchlowstone Excl. of sillings Big Horn Blaine allon Hill fineral stichland cheridan ttillwater coole coole coole coole coole description descript	24 11 6 24 14 12 25 25 77 5 9 9 25 77 77 5 9 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	44 13% 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 25	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 24 & 11 \\ 24 & 11 & 149 \\ 229 & 18 & 8 \\ 11 & 494 & 8 \\ 8 & 11 & 224 \\ 242 & 14 & 11 \\ 242 & 14 & 11 \\ 242 & 14 & 11 \\ 242 & 14 & 11 \\ 243 & 11 & 12 \\ 243 & 12 & 12 \\ 244 & 11 & 12 \\ 245 & 12 & 12 \\ 247 & 12 & 12 \\$	33	3 188 2 299 199 200 8 8 200 144 133 2 214 100 1 114 115 120 8 8 120 147 173 17	2

DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Laboratory Report.

Samples Reported During the Month of October.

Classification	Legal	Illegal	Unofficial	Total
Milk	32	6	2	40
Cream	2			2
Sausage		1		1
Preserving Compound		1		1
Water				26
Sewage				20
Total	34	8	2	90

The analyses of ninety samples of food, water, and sewage were reported to the Secretary of the State Board of Health during the month of October. Forty-two samples of milk and cream were analyzed. These samples were taken in the following cities and towns:

Bridger, Big Timber, Fromberg, Hardin, Harlowton, Glendive, Ringling, Terry and White Sulphur Springs.

Water samples were sent for chemical and bacteriological examinations from the following places: Armstead, Allen, Argenta, Billings, Big Sandy, Cut Bank, Chinook, Fort Benton, Glasgow, Livingston, Medicine Lake, Stanford, Stockett, Townsend, Wilsall and Worden.

Twelve of the sources from which water samples were sent were pronounced "good," seven were "bad," six were "doubtful," and further inspection and sampling were recommended.

Twenty samples of sewage and sewage effluent from the experiment sewage disposal plant at Bozeman were examined. This plant is operated under a co-operative agreement between the State Board of Health, the Montana State College and the city of Bozeman. Complete chemical and bacteriological examinations of the sewage samples were made including many determinations of putresibility and oxygen dissolved.

A more detailed report of the food samples follows:

MILK. Standard or Above.

•		-	Ct 11.3	
T 1		Total	Solids	
Lab.		~	not	-
No. Date Obtained from	Town	Solids	Fat	Fat
		1	1	
3820 10–17–14 J. W. Davis	Big Timber	13.45	9.05	4.4
3822 10-19-14 Tom Kue Restaurant	Big Timber	16.71	9.41	7.30
3823 10-19-14 Lee Gang Restaurant	Big Timber	13.89	9.35	4.50
3825 10-24-14 Jim Yedlicka	Fromberg	12.43	8.53	3.90
3826 10-19-14 Mrs. Ed. Lester	Fromberg	12.98	8.98	4.00
3827 10-21-14 Mrs. Joseph Pokorney	Fromberg	13.80	9.50	4.30
3828 10-24-14 W. H. Weaver	Terry	12.40	9.10	3.30
3830[19-24-14]H. C. Klock		12.69	8.89	3.80
3831 10-24-14 J. H. Thompson	Harlowton	14.99	9.69	5.30
3832 10-24-14 F. W. Ramage	Harlowton	12.00	8.60	3.40
3833 10-24-14 R. J. Thompson	Harlowton		8.97	3.90
3835 10-24-14 P. S. Olson	Harlowton	12.17	8.77	3.40
	White Sul-	1 22.1.	1	0.10
3838 10-24-14 Thompson & Jackson	phur Spgs.	13.43	9.13	4.30
occopia ar rijanompoon co occinon intititi	White Sul-	1 10.10	*	1.00
3839 10-24-14 Cora A. George	nhur Snes	12.95	8.65	4.30
3840 10-24-14 W. E. Adams	Ringling	15.23	9.55	5.70
3841 11- 2-14 Mint Kelly	Hardin	14.38	9.58	4.80
3842 11- 2-14 Charles F. Hart	Hardin	14.18	9.68	4.50
3843/11 2-14/1). M. Howell	Hardin	13.71	10.01	1 3.70
3844 11- 2-14 R. F. Edgarton	Hardin	14.88	9.88	5.00
3845 11- 2-14 Mrs. Kate McEvoy	Hardin	16.09	9.89	6.20
3846 11- 2-14 John Albertson	Glendive	13.34	8.94	4.40
3848 11-2-14 Pope Brothers	Glendive	12.77	8.97	3.80
3849 11- 2-14 Saddler Brothers	Glendive	13.00	9.20	3.80
3850 11- 2-14 J. Kotaki (Rest.)	Glendive	13.07	9.17	3.90
3857 11- 2-14 N. P. Lunch Counter	Glendive	12.63	9.03	3.60
3858 10-31-14 Mrs. A. M. Bennett	Bridger	14.09	9.69	4.40
3859 10-31-14 Mrs. Carl Smith	Bridger	17.10	10.10	7.00
3860 10–31–14 F. W. Bird	Bridger	18.09	8.79	9.30
3861 10-31-14 The Lens Inn	Bridger	1	9.91	5.65
3852 11- 2-14 Mrs. Hattie Blines	Glendive		8.52	4.00
3853 11- 2-14 Mrs. H. F. Hilliard	Glendive	13.62	8.72	4.90
3854 11 – 2–14 Royal Cafe	Glendive	12.70	9.20	3.50
ootill a liptojar care iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	Gienare	12.10	0.20	0.00

MILK. Below Standard.

Lab. No. Date Obtained from	Town	Remarks.
3829 10-24-14 B. E. Kempton, Hotel 3834 10-26-14 Geo. Akagi, Hotel		
	TTT1 11 Ct 11-	. 9 7
3836 10-26-14 Frank Seng		
3837 10-24-14 Rosa Gordon	Springs	eign matter.
3851 11- 2-14 Mujoa Restaurant	Glendive	Low in fat.

CREAM.

Lab. No.	Date	Obtained	from	Town	Fat
3821 10 3824 10	19-14 C 19-14 B	. T. Busha rammer &	Brammer	Big Timber	40% 27%

MONTANA SEWAGE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The second annual meeting of the Montana Society of Municipal Engineers held in Great Falls, last January was attended by representatives of the State Board of Health, who took part in a general discussion of methods of sewage disposal and the prevention of the pollution of rivers and waterways. The discussion ended with the passage of a resolution by the society favoring the organization of a sewage experiment station to study methods of sewage disposal and treatment suitable to conditions in Montana, and to study the question of the pollution of rivers and waterways in the state.

The authority to establish an experiment station of this kind is given to the State Board of Health in Section 1570, of the Revised Codes of Montana, which reads as follows:

"Section 1570. Establishment of Experiment Stations—That in order that the State Board of Health, may at all times be prepared to give the best advice to cities, towns, public institutions or private corporations relative to the prevention or removal of pollutions of water, said Board is hereby authorized to establish and maintain an experimental station for the purpose of studying the best methods of preventing pollution of water and for the purification, disinfection and disposal of sewage and domestic and manufacturing waste so as to prevent pollution of water, and said Board is authorized to cause sanitary methods and systems in use outside of the State of Montana to be investigated and studied with a view of ascertaining their fitness for conditions in this State."

It was apparent that there were not enough funds available to properly design, construct, operate, and test the efficiency of a suitable experimental plant so it was decided to request the co-operation and assistance of various departments of the Montana State College and the city of Bozeman where the plant is located. As a result an organization on a co-operative basis has been made and the staff is composed of the following members:

- Dr. W. F. Cogswell, Secretary, Montana State Board of Health, Executive Officer.
- W. M. Cobleigh, Chemist in charge of efficiency tests.
- D. B. Swingle, Bacteriologist in charge of disinfection tests
- F. C. Snow, Engineer in charge of design and construction.

Carl Widener, City Engineer in charge of operations. W. B. Vestal, Operating Engineer. Carl Gottschalck, Assistant Chemist. Otto Batch. Assistant in Bacteriology.

Under the agreement the cost of construction of the experimental plant has been assumed by the State Board of Health, the expense of operating and sampling is to be paid by the city of Bozeman. The laboratory tests required to determine the efficiency of the methods of sewage treatment installed are to be done in the bacteriological and chemical laboratories of the Montana State College, where the regular work in water and sewage testing is done for the Board of Health under a special appropriation from the state.

The experimental plant has been installed by Professor F. C. Snow, of the Civil Engineering Department of the college and consists of screens, a septic tank, contact and sprinkling filters and sand filters which will be operated in various combinations. A disinfection apparatus for handling calcium hypochlorite will soon be installed.

The plant is now in operation under the direction of Mr. Widener, and Mr. Vestal, and the laboratory tests have been started.

The efficiency of the different methods and combinations of methods of sewage purification as determined by the rapidity with which they destroy the bacteria will be studied by Professor D. B. Swingle. From the data thus obtained it may be possible to draw conclusions as to the best means of protecting some of the smaller streams of the state from excessive contamination, by disinfecting or purifying the raw sewage, sewage effluent, etc.

The units of the experimental plant will be used in various combinations and the effluents studied from the chemical standpoint, by Prof. W. M. Cobleigh, and Mr. Gottschalck. The usual chemical tests of sewage will be made including oxygen demand, and putresibility. In addition to the above it is the plan to study the method of simple screening and disposal by dilution in the East Gallatin river.

The results of the experiments together with the conclusions warranted will be published as a joint report by the State Board of Health. It also is a part of the plan to formulate

general policies that could govern the treatment and disposal of sewage in Montana.

It is hoped that these policies can be formulated in such a way as to be acceptable to the State Health Officials and that their adoption will be effective in establishing a workable plan in this important matter of the proper disposal of city sewage. The object in view is to protect the rivers and water-ways in the state from excessive pollution in order that water purifying plants located on these rivers may not have excessive burdens thrown upon them.







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